St. Johnsbury Caledonian

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1904.

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Clergymen in Caledonia county, ADVERTISING RATES. These advertising rates have been adopted by the CALEDONIAN and will be used until further notice.

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Local notices, wants, for sale, etc., 2 cents per word first insertion. (These will be set in reading matter type and given the best position in the paper.) Legal notices 10 cents a line, three insertions. Probate notices \$2.50 each for three insertions. Dissolution, liberation and similar notices \$1.50 each for three insertions. Card of thanks, 75 cents. Obitingly noetry, 10 cents a line. Obituary poetry, 10 cents a line.

THE CALEDONIAN CO.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. For President,

Theodore Roosevelt. For Vice President. Charles W. Fairbanks.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, Charles I. Bell of Walden. For Lieutenant Governor. Charles H. Stearns of Johnson. For State Treasurer. John L. Bacon of Hartford.

For Secretary of State, Fred G. Fleetwood of Morristown. For Auditor of Accounts, Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury. For Presidential Electors,

Walter H. Barry of Bennington. E. B. Flinn of Springfield. Frank A. Bond of Montpelier. Arthur F. Stone of St. Johnsbury.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, Pirst District, D. J. Foster of Burlington.

Second District. Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro.

COUNTY TICKET. For Senators. Leighton P. Slack of St. Johnsbury. Hermon P. Simpson of Sheffield.

For Associate Judges, Thomas A. Meader of Ryegate, Daniel A. Ruggles of Sutton. For Judge of Probate, Walter P. Smith of St. Johnsbury.

Lorenzo Sulloway of St. Johnsbury. For State's Attorney. Frank D. Thomson of St. Johnsbury. For High Bailiff,

George F. Winch of McIndoes.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Come.

For Sheriff.

Theodore Roosevelt has promised to attend Candidate Bell's inauguration to the office of governor, provided the Republicans of the state roll up a 40,000 majority for the national ticket. expect to see Roosevelt in Vermont this fall .- [Barre Times.

Don't get discouraged so easy. Get busy. Major Grout carried the state by over 39,000 majority in 1896 and Candidate Bell will establish the record. All the conditions are ripe for the biggest victory the state has ever seen. Chairman Chapman of the republican state committee has mapped out the most vigorous campaign ever known with such men as Speaker Cannon, Senator Spooner, Congressman Littlefield and ex-Gov. Black to head the list of political orators. There were no political sores at the recent state convention and there will be no high license bolters this year. Percival W. Clement, who terrorized the party two years ago, will be one of the campaign speakers this month and said last week, "My whole effort will be to make the republican majority as large as possible." Editor Langley needs a little encouragement. Mr. Roosevelt will come to Mr. Bell's inauguration.

"Mr. Dooley" hits the nail on the head in his comment on the democratic nomination. In his conversation with his friend "Hennessey" the following dialogue occurs:

"Well, Parker is a safe man, annyhow," said Mr. Hennessey." "He is," said Mr. Dooley, "but I wisht some wan else had th' combination besides Hill."

Republican Nominees for Senator.

The following is the complete list of the republican nominees for state sena tors in the various counties of the state Addison county-W. A. Lawrence of Bristol, J. A. James of Weybridge.

Bennington county-Fred L. Mattison of Shaftsbury, Joseph W. Powler of Manchester.

Caledonia county-L. P. Slack of St Johnsbury, H. D. Simpson of Sheffield. Chittenden county-C. S. Isham of Burlington, A. T. Stevens of Richmond; C. S. Ashley of Milton.

Essex county-C. S. Parker of Mont-pelier, C. A. Hawley of Fairtax. Grand Isle county-Juan Robinson o South Hero.

Lamoille county-Fred H. Fullington of Cambridge.

Orange county-H. T. Baldwin of Newbury, Chester Dickey of Washington. Orleans county-G. H. Prouty of Newport, C. S. Skinner of Barton.

Rutland county-Henry O. Carpenter of Rutland, William H. Rowland of Poultney, Dan D. Burditt of Pittsford, J. Emory Buxton of Middletown Springs. Washington county—William A. Lord of Montpelier, O. G. Baton of Waitsfield, Merton D. Wells of Cabot.

Windham county-G. W. Pierce of stored in Toulon since 1893, to be ready Brattleboro, J. H. Ware of Townshend. in case war should break out. Windsor county-Allan M. Fletcher of | Any one can practice medicine in China Cavendish, Dr. B. J. Fish of South Roy- as no need alton, J. C. Taylor of West Windsors required.

State Politics.

The Liquor Law that is Wanted. The Vermonters want just the right law—a law that will provide just the right amount of the right kind of liquor to the right man at the right time—and they are disposed to experiment until they come nearer to it than they have

come yet.-[Harper's Weekly.

A good deal of truth in a nutshell. A perfect liquor law is not expected, but, unless a turther trial justifies the one we have, the state will be ready for another shy at the subject when the proper time comes.—[Randolph Herald and News.

Mr. Bell Did His Duty. C. J. Bell's record with the state com mission, regarding the slaughtering of so many cattle—particularly in Chittenden county—from fear of their infection with tuberculosis, is being hauled out in the present campaign and paraded to the de-light of his opponents. Yet no thinking man will lay that up against Mr. Bell, especially when he considers that the cattle commissioner was doing what was thought to be for the best good of the state when he advised the slaughter of the animals. That kind of an argument

will have little weight .- [Barre Times. Mr. Bell the Citizen Candidate.

What is all the talk about a farmer's candidate for governor of Vermont! Mr. Bell is a farmer, but above this and beyond this he is a citizen of Vermont, and as such he is a candidate for the governorship. It behooves every good citizen who is a republican, to rally to the support of Citizen Bell, who incidentally may be a farmer, but as a citizen is a candidate for governor, for whom good republicans and good democrats, too, for that matter, may vote with pleasure and confidence. Not only may vote for him, but should vote for him and his associates on the republican state ticket .- [Windsor Journal.

People You Know.

More Men Like Dr. Stiles Wanted. The state needs more men like Dr. T. R. Stiles of St. Johnsbury. He is public spirited and applies practical business methods to all public matters with which he has to do. He has just resigned as president of the Caledonia County Fair Ground Company after having put its finances in shape, paid off a debt of \$3500 and left a balance in the treasury. -[Middlebury Register.

Mr. Bedmond Earned His Laurels. John W. Redmond is one of Vermont's young men who has pulled himself up by his own bootstraps.—[Hardwick Gazette. Don't you believe it. Perpetual motion has not been discovered. Young Red-mond has used the talents God has given him, made the most of every opportunity that has come to him and is today one of the rising young men of Vermont. He is court reporter because he fitted him-self to fill the position and is a worker.—

[Middlebury Register.

A Growing Young Vermonter. mont has always been a perfunctory organization of honorary titles. James Fisk Hooker is galvanizing it into new life and making it a factor to get out the vote in the coming campaign. Mr. Hooker is devoting his entire attention to the league and his work is a striking example of what may be accomplished by a young man of push and enthusiasm. Platform speakers are always extolling their great love for the young men, but the party in this state has been slow in recognizing this important element in its distribution of important offices. Too much attention has been paid for years in this state to the republican collection of fossils and moss agates .- [Brattle-

boro Phœnix.

Hardwick's Militant Representative. Rev. J. A. Dixon, the militant Methodist clergyman who represented Hardwick in the last assembly, declines the proterred honor of a re-election. Dixon an ex-British sailor and bright as a dollar. Despite his radical views on temperance legislation, he made many triends by his bluff open-heartedness and sincerity. He was ever ready for a friendly tilt. We recollect one passage at arms between Mr. Dixon and Father O'Sullivan that created a moment's tension. In replying to the latter's argument on a certain measure, Rev. Dixon questioned some statement made by him rather pointedly. In a flash the handsome priest was on his feet, his face burn-"Does the gentleman dare to insinuate-" beinterrupted. Celt faced Briton; priest glared at parson; democrat dared republican. The situation was most uncomfortable for a moment until Mr. Dixon made a laughing disavowal and the St. Albans member subsided. The least trace of intolerance did not survive, and frequently thereafter these two mem-bers discussed together their mutual disagreements most amicably. When Mr. Dixon met with the loss of his wife by death it was the Catholic priest who moved the vote of sympathy.—[Randolph Herald and News.

Verment's Senior Senator.

Senator Proctor of Vermont is a man of greater force of character than is possessed by his two colleagues to whom we have just referred-Hawley and Hale. In spite of a legal education and military experience, he is essentially a business man. There have been times when his influence in national affairs has counted for considerable, as, for example, in the months preceding our late war with Spain; but as a rule Senator Proctor is not an important factor in senatorial debates or in the fashioning of party policy. He is looked upon to vote in accordance with the wishes of the party, and for this somewhat automatic service can be counted upon with entire confidence.-[Boston Herald.

An Advertising Thought.

A successful merchant says this about newspaper advertising: "Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. It is likened to a team pulling a heavy load. A thousand spasmodic, jerky pulls will not budge the load; while one half the power exerted in steady effort will start and keep it moving. There are three ways to make advertising pay, and these are the only ways. There are no others. First, is to keep at it; second, is to keep at it; third, is to keep at it."

France has kept 200,000 tons of coal

Vermonters on Equal Suffrage.

"Whatsoever things are just, think on these things." Phil. 4:8. Wendell Phillips Stafford, Judge of supreme Court: Suffrage is both a right and a duty. Viewed either way, it belongs to woman as much as to man.

Gen. O. O. Howard, Burlington: For many years I have had this convictionthat women ought not to be denied the right of suffrage and that they will, eventually, vote in every state.

Hon. James Huteninson, Randolph: I have always been in tavor of woman suffrage. Women are equally interested with men, in good government and good Mrs. Mary W. Foster, Montpelier:

Justice, aione, is a sufficient claim of woman for the ballot. Women no more than men should be controlled by laws they have no voice in making. Kev. Edward T. Fairbanks, D. D., St.

Johnsbury: I think of suffrage as an obligation appropriate to any man or woman who has intelligent, serious interest in the public wehare. Hon. Joseph C. Jones, Rutland: Unless we take a very narrow view of the

Declaration of Independence were insincere in their position, there is no possible argument against equal rights for ail. To limit the word "men" as applying to one sex, only, would be unnatural, unequal and unjust. Horace W. Bailey, U. S. Marshall,

creator, and assume the signers of the

District of Vermont: I believe sex snould not be a bar against equal suffrage; and that the ballot should be put within the reach of woman, whether she demands it or not.

Col. Porter H. Dale, Island Pond: Advancement and development will, naturally, give the ballot to women, and as these are years of speedy progression, they should be hopeful to those who desire to hasten more liberal legislation on this subject.

Col. George T. Childs, St. Albans: I am in favor of woman suffrage because, under a republican form of government, it is just and righteous, altogether. Miss Caroline Scott, Barnet: Woman needs the ballot for self protection. Her

claim is sustained by the Golden Rule and should be granted. G. T. Shanks, Editor "The Sifter," South Londonderry: I believe that the next step in line of human progress should be the complete enfranchisement

of woman, the fairer and more spiritual part of humanity.
Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Barton Landing: I am a believer in full enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men. I am a citizen of the state; amenable to all the laws of the state; but am taxed without representation, contrary to the constitution of the United States. I therefore, demand the ballot, because I be-

lieve it to be right and just. Rev. Edward M. Fuller, Field Secretary Vt. S. S. Association, Burlington: So long as more than seventy-five per cent of the teachers in our schools are women, to whom we intrust the duty of fitting the boys to become citizens, it is inconsistent to deprive these women of the privileges of citizenship. I hope the day will soon come when simple justice will be done to those, who contribute more than any other class to a high standard of citizenship, our mothers and

our sisters. Hon. Elisha May, St. Johnsbury: In quickness, honesty, sincerity and interest poor humanity, woman excels man. Why then deprive her of the strongest weapon with which she may fight the battle for good government, temperance

and the purity of the home?

Mrs. Inez E. Campbell, Bellows Falls: America is the boasted land of liberty. simply ask that one citizen have as much berty as another under the laws.

Rev. J. K. Fu! r, Windsor, Chaplain State Prison: I consider the claims of the Vermont Woman's Suffrage Association worthy of the attention and support of all good citizens, because I believe such claims are right. Municipal suffrage should be given to women. Reason and justice demand it.

Ex-Gov. Samuel E. Pingree, White River Junction: Woman has not yet attained her proper niche, and never will until admitted to the full rights of suffrage which men have.

Mrs. Mary E. Tucker, Brattleboro: ask for full suffrage because our government rests upon the "consent of the governed" and only men are represented in the "consent"; because there is no argument against woman suffrage that is not based upon prejudice, and does not rest with equal force upon the men and militate against their justice in denying the ballot to their mothers, sisters, wives

and daughters. Rev. Henry A. Goodhue, Brattleboro: Women as a class are superior to men in purity, morality and religion. Wherever women have been given the ballot, and the right has been used, competent testimony proves, the experiment has worked well, therefore I am fully in favor of giving to women the right of suffrage on an equality with men.

Rev. A. L. Loder, Thetford: As women are taxed when they have property, they should also, have the opportunity to vote, if they have the desire.

Mrs. Jane Marlette Tatt, Burlington: have always believed in woman suffrage. The need of woman's voice and influence in the affairs of the state, is fully as great as in the home. Arthur F. Stone, Editor of the CALE-

DONIAN: When our law-makers pass a law giving women the rights that have long been denied them, Vermont will have taken a forward step in a career that has been marked with many notable trance of women into the political life of a commonwealth would result in purer politics and higher ideals of public ser-

Prof. Henry M. Seely, Middlebury Colege: Daughters are as capable of deciding on political matters as sons; and would cast a ballot as wisely as sonsand I hope the time is near, when daughters and sons may have equal privileges in the political world.

L. F. Wilbur, Esq., Jericho: I believe the right of suffrage should be extended to woman on the same terms it is given to man. To deny her the right is

Elizabeth Colley, A. M., Waterbury Center: I believe the entranchisement of woman is required by honor and justice to her, as a citizen; and is essential to the development of social and political righteousness, in our great republic.

The damage by hailstorms to property \$5,000,000.

EAST INDIA EXHIBIT. Interesting Features at the World's Fair.

The building, externally, follows the design of the famous mosque of Itmad-ul-Dowlah at Agra, India. It is square in form with buttressing minarets rising from the ground at each of the four corners, the domes of which are of green or

weathered-copper color.

The ornamental designs in relief on the building, both externally and internally, are reproductions of the geometric figures to which Mohamedan architects are restricted by their law, which forbids the representation of any living creature.

The arches enter upon wide corridors which in turn are divided from a central court by a series of arches on each of the tour sides. A balcony overhangs this court all round, whence another series of light arches rise, carrying a clere story, the sides of which are practically all glass. This gives floods of light and air and makes the building among the coolest in the exposition. The roof, like that of most Oriental structures, is flat and commands interesting views of the beautiful garden surrounding the French building, the floral clock and the government life saving station.

In the interior, rising gracefully from the center of the court, is probably the largest, handsomest and most costly piece of wood carving ever seen at an exposition. It was executed expressly for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, taking sixty-five artists two years to complete. It is a reproduction of a Jain temple-a sect in Hindoo religion. This temple is thirty five leet in height and is twenty feet at the base, being in point of size one-eighth of the original, which is of white marble and located at Palitana, Central India. In every detail the work has been entirely done by hand.

The temple consists of a small room or chamber surrounded by a colonnade with a projecting porch on the south side, this chamber being surmounted by a tall tapering pagoda-like spire with a chased brass finial, and above all waves a scarlet flag bearing the coventional flower or medallion of Mahadeo, the god to whom the temple is dedicated. Over colonnade and porch there is a flat roof to which access is given on each side of the porch by light, graceful spiral stairways, supported on one side only by the highly carved newel posts into which the steps are morticed. These stairways are covered with square flat roofs, carried on beautifully carved slender columns. The plinth, columns, door-posts, doors, windows, beams, ceilings-in short every inch of the structure, is carved with intricate 'designs and wherever the panels admit, are figures of gods, scenes from Hindoo mythology, god-men and men-gods, palm trees, flowers, foliage, serpents, lions, medallions (the sign of Mahadeo), fluted lines, scrolls and such rich extravagance of detail that no description can do justice to the skill, patience and devotion of the artist who designed, or the craftsmen who executed

The arabesque designs inside the buildwalls, the balustrade of the balcony and even the stairways are covered with Oriental draperies, arms, shields and fans in extravagant profusion.

The capitals of the columns carry brass, copper and enameivases of quaint shapes and bright colors, all of Indian work-

It is largely to articles of the character displayed here, representing the laborious workmanship of artists and crafts-men, which machinery cannot yet produce, that the average American mind associates the products of India, not realizing that she is now an exporting country of jute, cotton goods and other textiles and manufactures.

The government of India, treating this exposition in a practical manner, has confined the display to the articles shown and to tea, which comes into this country tree of duty and which therefore may be shown and served with practical results. A similar effort was made at the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893 with such markedly good results that India tea (prior to that time practically unknown in America) has become an important factor in the tea trade in the east and Canada. The Indian government's policy is consequently not experimental as it is simply following here the same system which proved so successful at Chicago with the additional advantage that since that time the tea planters of India, desirous of securing a wider market, have undertaken successfully the manufacture of green teas such as are mainly used in the Middle West.

All over this beautiful building which is redolent in every line and suggestion of the gorgeous East, in the corridors, under the arches, in the shadow of the Pagoda, on the balcony, within the oriel windows, are scattered here and there without seeming order, tables where cosy parties may seat themselves, and sur-rounded by all Oriental luxury and served by solemn, turbaned, East Indians, partake of the delicious and refreshing tea, the original home of which is on the slopes and spurs of the lofty Himalayas. Richard Blechynden, who has spent many years in India and who has represented the tea planters of India in this country for the past twelve years is the

Fred C. Williams, a well known resident of New York city, is assistant com-

The Church Among the Hills

In early days this was the church upon the hills, and for very practical reasons. In clearing the new lands from timber, the soil on the uplands was found to be most valuable and easy of cultivation. sacrifices and achievements. The en- In the valleys and along the streams save on the broad interval meadows there was dampness, frosts and unhealth-ful conditions, in the shade of the primeval forest; and the same causes that lead summer visitors today to seek the high lands induced the first settlers to make their homes and highways upon the ridges. Hence it was for no senti-mental reason, or "fear of Indians," that the church stood upon the highest point of land and the village clustered about it. When farming ceased to be the only industry and small mill interests grew up beside the water powers, coincident to man. To deny her the right is tyranny and a relic of barbarism—it is adopting the principle that "might makes right."

Elizabeth Colley, A. M., Waterbury

Center: I believe the entranchisement

Hence we find the church on and among the hills in different stages of transition, and in varying conditions. In some towns the old church is extinct and little trace of the village is seen save the outline of the old training ground on the common and the more carefully kept Bavaria last year amounted to over gravevard near by. And there are terested in the churches on the hills in villages that have delphia Press.

The Presidential Contest.

The Yote Four Years Ago. What Will it Be in November?

Our readers will be interested in the following table giving the popular and electoral vote of 1900 with a chance to name the winner

STATES	POPULAR VOTE.			ELECTORAL		CI COTODAL MOTES		
	Bryan Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Plurality.	VOT Bryan	ES		Census of Parker	VOTES of 1904.
Alabama	97,131	55,512	41,619 D	11		11		
Arkansas	81,142	44,800	36,342 D	8		9		
California	124,985	164,755	39,770 R		9	10		
Colorado	122,733	93,072	29,661 D	4		5		
Connecticut	73,997	102,567	28,570 R		6	7		
Delaware	18,858	22,529	3,671 R		3	3		
Plorida	28,007	7,314	21,693 D	4		5		TOTAL STREET,
Georgia	81,700	35,035	46,665 D	13		13		
daho	29,646	27,198	2,448 D	3		3		
Illinois	503,061	597,985	94,924 R		24	27		
Indiana	309,584	336,063	26,479 R		15	15		15/10/9/C/3/00 15
lowa	209,466	307,818	98,353 R		13	13		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Kansas	162,601	185,955	23,354 R		10	10		
Kentucky	235,103	227,128	7,975 D	13	110000	13		
Louisiana	53,671	14,233	39,438 D	8		9		
Maine	36,822	65,435	28,613 R		6	6		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Maryland		136,212	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR		8	8		
	122,271	238,866			15	1000		E CORNERS OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Massachusetts	156,997	316,269	81,869 R	••••••	200,700	16		
Michigan	211,685		104,584 R		14	14		Lagrangia and Company
Minnesota	112,901	190,461	78,560 R		9	11		
Mississippi	51,706	5,753	45,953 D	9		10		
Missouri	351,912	314,091	37,821 D	17	******	18		
Montana	37,146	25,373	11,773 D	. 3		3		
Nebraska	114,013	121,835	7,822 R		8	8		
Nevada	6,376	3,860	2,516 D	3		3		
New Hampshire	35,489	54,803	19,314 R		4	4		
New Jersey	164,808	221,707	56,899 R		10	12		1 MARKET CARE CORE
New York	678,386	821,992	143,606 R		36	39		
North Carolina	157,752	133,081	24,671 D	11		12		
North Dakota	20,519	35,891	15,372 R		3	4		10.00 miles 10.00 miles
Ohio	474,882	543,918	69,036 R		23	23		
Oregon	33,385	46,526	13,141 R	i	4	4		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Pennsylvania	424 232	712,665	288,433 R		32	34		
Rhode Island	19,812	33,784	13,972 R		4	4		
South Carolina	47,236	3,579	43,657 D	9		9		
South Dakota	39,544	54,530	14,986 R		4	4		
l'ennessee	144,751	121,194	23,557 D	12		12		
rexas	267,337	121,173	46,164 D	15		18		
Utah	45,006	47,139	2,133 R		3	3		
Vermont	12,849	42,568	29,719 R		4	4		
Virgina	146,080	115,865	30,215 D	12		12		
Washington	44,833	57,456	12,623 R		4	5		
West Virginia	98,791	119,851	21,068 R		6	7		
Wisconsin	159,285	265,866	106,581 R		12	13		
Wyoming	10,298	14,517	4,219 R		3	3		
TOTAL	6,358,789	7,208,244		55		-		
101AL	0,000,109	1,200,244		33	292	410		

Electoral Vote, 1904, Necessary for Choice,

We should be glad to publish estimates of the electoral vote from any of our subscribers, and to start the ball rolling we submit our own, subject to revision in October.

ROOSEVELT. PARKER. Connecticut Indiana Iowa Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Kentucky Nebraska New Hampshire Montana New Jersey North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island Tennessee South Dakota Utah Vermont Washington West Virginia

passed their stage of decadence and have

taken on new life and vigor. This may

surprise those whose ears have been filled

with din of decadence and degeneracy in

these later days. But places can be pointed out where in the past decade

progress is shown in the removal or

repair of unused buildings, and the gen-

eral air of thrift that is apparent. And

the church in these places, especially in

the improvement of its plant in meeting

house and parsonage, and in certain

elements of strength, can compare lavor-

ably with any period of a century of history. Contributing to this con-

dition are the improved circumstances

of the farmers growing out of the in-

creasing importance of dairy interests,

the incoming of summer visitors, and the

"return of the native" to refit the old

homestead and occupy it for longer or

The drift of population to the larger places all churches feel. It is only a

matter of degree; the hill population,

move to the valley, the village to the

city and the city to the metropolis. The smaller numbers of children in the aver-

age family, the rival social attractions,

the competition of the press, all affect the

size of congregations and the church activities. But in many of these churches among the hills this is true in a less

Times have changed from the days the

church and all that pertained to it bulked

so large in the life of the New Englander.

But taking into account the changes

which the years have brought, it can safely be said that relatively the church

substantiate any theory that is advanc-

ed, pessimistic or optimistic, it is within

bounds to assert that the trend of church

ess, both in degree and range. Certain

chases of country life, we trust, are

passing, for they ought to pass in any healthy social life; but the institution of

the christian church is not among them,

and will be affected by their passing only

incidentally.-[REV. C. H. MERRILL in the Congregationalist.

The National Association of Import-

ers has been organized in New York

"to aid in securing equitable tariff

legislation consonant with a proper

consideration of the interest of the im-

porters of the country." When the

Democratic party is so devoted to the

tariff interests of the importers as to favor the abolition of the tariff it is

difficult to see why the importers

should organize separately for that purpose. But all importers are not in-

degree than in larger communities.

shorter periods of the year.

Probate of Will.

MOSBS C. HENDERSON'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, Caledonia District, ss. In Probate Court, held at the Probate Office in St. Johnsbury, within and for said District, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1904.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Moses C. Henderson, late of St. Johnsbury, in said district, deceased, being presented to court by Ola Henry Henderson, the executor therein named, for probate: It is ordered by said Court that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate Office in St. Johnsbury on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1904, and show cause, if any they may have, against the probate of said will; for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, previous to said time appointed for hearing.

By the Court, Attest: MOSES C. HENDERSON'S ESTATE.

By the Court, Attest:
WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.
A true copy of Record, Attest:
WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

"There Isn't One Really Good Printer in Five Hundred"

PRINTERS' INK-the leading journa on publicity of all kinds-has the following to say: "There are thousands of printers in this country good, indifferent, and a lot of bad ones. There isn't one really good printer in five hundred. Intelligent advertisers are willing to pay for good printing, no matter where it comes from."

PRINTERS' INK knows what it is talking about. Poor printing is a bad investment-it's worse than a blank. A business man's stationery or booklet is like a traveling manif it's neat, well dressed and to the point, the first impression is good and your chances of doing business on the strength of it are good.

We realize this. We keep abreast of the times. We know what good printing is and produce it. We are pretty careful not to let a poor job get on to our presses. No press in the country can better our printing and we want you to know it.

The Caledonian Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

MEND YOUR OWN HOLES. in granite, tinware, milk pans and all

"EASY RIVETS"

Better than solder. Anyone can use them. Package by mall, 25c. Agents wanted. F. S. GLIDDEN, BATAVIA, N . Y

All former residents of St. Johnsbury ask in their letters home, "What's the News?" The Easy Way

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To tell your absent friends THE NEWS is to subscribe to the CALEDONIAN and have the paper mailed to them

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With your old home by reading the LOCAL NEWS in the St. Johnsbury Caledonian. Three months tria subscription for 25 cents. A yearly subscription for

Tell Us Items

About former townspeople and we will gladly publish

among the hills has in most places more than held its own. While it is acknowl-edged that isolated facts can be cited to Which Tastes the Best, Trading Stamps or Good Groceries? life in the country is up, not down. The country church in New England is not "passing." Sectarianism is less, bad as it still is. Ranting and superstition are

We give no trading stamps, but our goods bear the stamp of we give no trading stamps, but our goods bear the stamp of superior quality. The customer cannot get something for nothing, so it is only natural to suppose that he has to pay for his trading stamps in the end either by a slight increase in price or by an inferior grade of goods.

Our groceries are all fresh and clean and we have just one price. If the farmers will just come in we shall be pleased to show them our line of

Farming Tools.

We have everything in Plows, Harrows and Cultivators, Worcester Kemp Manure Spreader, in fact everything used on the good old farm. Remember we always have a full line of Flour, Feed and We pay the highest market price for maple Sugar.

GILLIS & COLBY,

Danville, Vt.